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XVI.—NEW-MEXICAN SPANISH.

This article is merely a contribution toward a record of popular New-Mexican Spanish. It is incomplete and fragmentary ; and, doubtless, it has many errors, since most of the words and expressions it contains were received through the ear. By New-Mexican Spanish is here meant the popular Spanish speech of southern Colorado and northern New Mexico.¹ This region is only a small part of the southwestern States and Territories where Spanish is spoken, and yet it is as large as Italy. Its population may be roughly estimated at 125,000 Spanish-speaking persons, of whom some 40,000 or 50,000 are in Colorado and the remainder in northern New Mexico.

The language spoken throughout this extensive region is nearly uniform. The people, for the most part, are shepherds, drovers, or small “ranchers,” or they are day-laborers in the mines, in the sawmills, or on the railways. They are restless and migratory, and move continually to and fro. In certain cultivated valleys and in certain villages one may detect slight differences in vocabulary or in pronunciation—chiefly in accent and intonation ; but they are so slight that I have not attempted to record them. In the cities of Santa Fé and Albuquerque certain peculiarities of speech,—for the most part unimportant,—have developed. The speech of these cities, therefore, is not included in this article. Within the region treated, the differences in vocabulary and pronun-

¹ I have spent, all told, six months in New Mexico, and three and one-half years in Colorado, and my New-Mexican Spanish note-book has been an inseparable companion.

ciation seem to be in the individual or in the family, rather than in the locality.

There are in New Mexico several important private schools, mostly under Roman Catholic control, in which the instruction is given in Spanish, and in the larger towns one meets cultivated persons who speak excellent Spanish. There are also several periodicals published in the Spanish language. But the larger part of the Spanish-speaking people of Colorado and New Mexico are ignorant of Spanish letters. Colorado has had an excellent public school system for many years, but the real development of a public school system in New Mexico dates from 1890. In the public schools of both commonwealths the instruction is given in English. Therefore, the older generation of New Mexicans is, as a rule, illiterate, while the younger generation may read and write English rather than Spanish. Popular New-Mexican Spanish has thus been kept largely free from the leveling-down process of the school-master.

New-Mexican Spanish has been influenced only to a slight extent by English. The speech of the wealthier, more "enlightened" classes shows greater traces of English influence than does that of the common people. A few words and expressions of English origin are in common use; but pronunciation, and inflection and syntax, seem not to have been influenced at all. On the other hand, a strong Indian influence is evident in vocabulary and in pronunciation (cf. the *sh* sound, and an Indian intonation that is common), but not in inflection or construction.

Popular New-Mexican Spanish does not differ greatly from the speech of the rural districts of northern Mexico; nor does it differ from the popular Castilian of central Spain to the extent that the two peoples may not understand each other with little difficulty. Castilian speech, with many

Andalusian characteristics, was carried to Mexico several hundreds of years ago, and thence was carried northward into New Mexico. For generations the New Mexicans have had little intercourse with the people of central and southern Mexico, and almost none with the people of Spain. They have lived in isolation, and they have been ignorant of letters; and yet their speech has not changed greatly since it came from Spain. Probably greater changes have occurred in the popular speech of central Spain than in that of New Mexico during the last century.

In this respect it is interesting to compare the history of Spanish with that of French in America. While French has tended to break up into divergent speech groups that differ considerably one from the other and all from standard French, Spanish has held together with remarkable tenacity, and has, in the main, traveled the same road of phonetic development that the speech of central Spain has followed (cf. *x* [= *sh*] > *j*, in America and in Spain). Throughout Spanish America the speech of cultivated Castilians is still the standard in literary expression; but, in spoken Spanish, the Americans have certain peculiarities that are recognized standards of speech throughout all Spanish America (cf. *z* > *s*, *ll* > *y*,¹ *j* > a front aspirate, etc.).²

¹ Dr. Bransby tells me that in central Colombia the *l* element of *ll* is retained.

² It will be noted that these phenomena are, for the most part, apparently of Andalusian origin. Professor Ford has called my attention to the fact that several of the phonetic peculiarities of New-Mexican Spanish obtain also in the Western and other dialects of the Spanish peninsula (e. g., *e* > *i* before *a*, *o*, *u*; *o* > *u* before *a*, *e*, *i*; intervocalic *n* sometimes falls, leaving the preceding vowel nasal; *dije* < *dice*, etc.; *muncho* < *mucho*, etc.). These facts would seem to indicate that the Spaniards, from whom New-Mexican Spanish has come, were (1) of Castilian, (2) of Andalusian, and (3) of Western-Spanish (perhaps some of Portuguese), origin.

Thus we have, as it were, a smaller circle within a larger, a general standard for all the Spanish-speaking world, but with certain definite modifications in Spanish America.

I have pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to Professor C. C. Ayer of the University of Colorado, Dr. Carlos Bransby of the University of California, Professors C. H. Grandgent and J. D. M. Ford of Harvard University, and Professor C. C. Marden of Johns Hopkins University, who have kindly read parts of this article and have made valuable suggestions and criticisms; and I am especially indebted to Professor Aurelio M. Espinosa¹ of the University of New Mexico, who has not only read and passed judgment on parts of this article, but has also called my attention to many valuable facts.²

¹Throughout the article I have marked with an asterisk the facts that Professor Espinosa first called to my attention, although in some cases my explanation of the phenomena differs from that suggested by Professor Espinosa. But, in every case, whether the facts came to me directly, or through another, I have attempted to verify them before incorporating them in this article.

Dr. Bransby has kindly pointed out words in the Vocabulary that are also common to central Colombia. I have marked these by footnotes. There has never been much intercourse between the New Mexicans and the Colombians, and it would therefore seem that those words that are common to both regions were brought over from Spain.

²The following statistics, taken from the reports of the census of 1900, may be of interest:—

New Mexico,—total population, 195,310, of whom 143,216 were born in New Mexico, 6,649 in Mexico, 27 in Spain, and 27 in other Spanish-speaking countries. There were 13,144 Indians, 1,610 Negroes, and 349 Mongolians. Illiteracy, amongst those at least ten years of age, was 33.2% (probably one-half of the Spanish-speaking population was illiterate).

In Colorado the population is composed chiefly of English-speaking people, most of whom were born in the Eastern and Middle-Western States. Most of the "Mexicans" are found in the southern third of the State. Of these 10,222 were born in New Mexico, 274 in Mexico, 41 in Spain, and 235 in other Spanish-speaking countries.

PHONOLOGY.

In this article S. C. denotes the standard speech of Central Spain, and N. M. S. denotes the popular speech of southern Colorado and northern New Mexico.¹ In attempting to write N. M. S. phonetically, certain symbols are used as follows: \sim , over a vowel, indicates that the vowel is nasal; *b* = voiced bilabial spirant, *B* = voiced bilabial stop; *d* = voiced interdental spirant, *D* = voiced dental stop; *g* = voiced guttural or palatal spirant, *G* = voiced guttural or palatal stop; *n* = voiced dental nasal, *N* = voiced velar nasal; *sh* = French *ch*; *z* = voiced *s*; \mathring{i} = *i* in hiatus; \mathring{u} = *u* in hiatus.

VOWELS.

Quantity.

In N. M. S. stressed vowels are more prolonged than in S. C., and yet it is rarely true that any vowel is really "long." In exclamations, such as $\mathring{i} b\tilde{e}NGa$! (*venga*), $\mathring{i} pr\tilde{o}to$! (*pronto*), the final vowel is often long, and it may be prolonged indefinitely; but, in normal N. M. S., vowels should be classed as "medium long" or "short."

In general, it may be said that stressed vowels are medium long and unstressed vowels are short: *tomó*, *tomo*, *tomé*, *tome*. But, final unstressed *a* or *o* tends to become medium long, and a free vowel immediately preceding or following the

¹ The orthography and the pronunciation given by the Spanish Academy are taken as a basis of comparison, although I know full well that even cultivated Castilians do not speak as the Academy wishes them to do. For instance, *oscuro* (*obscuro*), *séptimo* (*séptimo*), *trasparente* (*transparente*), *estender* (*extender*), *amáo* or *amáu* (*amado*), *pa* (*para*), etc., etc., probably occur as commonly in Central Spain as in New Mexico.

stressed syllable of a word of three or more syllables (except final *a* or *o*) tends to become very short: *boca*, *mā(n)o*; *pájaro*, *artículo*, *dāDole* (*dándole*). It is well to add that a closed syllable, although containing a short vowel, is usually medium long.

a.

(1) Stressed *a*, not final, = French back *a* (approximately) in *vase*, *pâle*, etc. Before a nasal in the same syllable, it is somewhat farther back than French back *a*, and it is slightly rounded, as in *pān*, *tān*; before *l* or *r*, in the same syllable, or before a consonant + *l*, *r*, it seems to be identical with French back *a*, as in *cual*, *mar*, *amable*; in an open syllable before a single consonant, it is usually slightly farther front than French back *a*, as in *cajteyā(n)o* (*castellano*), *ejtatúa* (*estatua*), *casa*.

(2) Stressed final *a* = French front *a* (approximately) in *la*, etc.: *pie(d)á* (*piedad*), *suídá* (*ciudad*).

(3) *a*, before *n*, or *m*, + a consonant, is strongly nasal and somewhat rounded, approaching the Parisian French *ã* in *tant*, *vent*, etc. The *n* or *m* tends to vanish. Ex.: *cāto* (*canto*), *cātar* (*cantar*), *áDale* (*ándale*), *cāsar* (*cansar*), *ā(m)Boj* (*ambos*). See *m* and *n*.

(4) Unstressed *a* = French front *a* (approximately) in *patte*, *salle*, etc.: *rosa*, *rosaj* (*rosas*), *tomān*, *abía* (*había*).

Note :

Unstressed *a* usually falls before a vowel: *asi' á* (*hacia á*), *(b)amoj aselo* (*vamos á hacerlo*), *á caus' e tí** (*á causa de tí*), *¿l' am' él?* (*¿la ama él?*), *p' irse* (*para irse*), *ogar** (*ahogar*), *orcar** (*ahorcar*), *pūn* or *pān** (*para un*), *p' ojté** or *pa ujté* (*para usted*).

* Espinosa.

e.

e is always more or less open: it is never so close as French *e* in *et*, *cassé*, etc.

(1) Stressed *e* is open and slightly rounded in the diphthong *ue*, approaching the French open *eu* in *seul*, *neuf*, etc.: *muero*, *cuēto* (*cuento*).

(2) Stressed *e* is medium open in a checked syllable: *tēn*, *ser*, *él*.

(3) Stressed *e*, in a free syllable or final, is more nearly close: it is between the English *e* of *met* and the French *e* of *et*: *meto*, *temo*, *café*, *tomé*.

(4) Unstressed *e*, not final, is open and tends towards the neutral position (cf. the first French *e* of *distinctement* and the English *e* of *battery*): *temería*, *metería*, *ítérprete* (*intérprete*).

(5) Unstressed final *e* is medium open: *tome*, *mete*, *siete*.

Note :

(1) Unstressed *e*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, becomes *í*: *lial* (*leal*), *rial* (*real*), *desiar*¹ (*desear*), *pelígar* (*pelear*), *ti* *aseite* (*este aceite*), *lión* (*león*), *pión* (*peón*), *píor* (*peor*), *ú(m)* *Baso* *dí* *agua* (*un vaso de agua*), *dí* *unu* *í* *otro* * (*de uno y otro*).²

(2) *e*, immediately following a stressed vowel, $> i$: *trai* (*trae*), *caij* (*caes*), *leín* (*leen*).

(3) Final unstressed *e* $> i$, after the palatals *ch*, *sh*, *ñ*, *y* (or *y* $< ll$): *cochi** (*coche*), *lechi** (*leche*), *pú(n)shi**, *sueñi**, *cai* or *cayi** (*calle*).

(4) In the radical-changing verbs of the second and third classes, the stem vowel *e* $> i$, when unstressed: *sítir* (*sentir*), *pidir* (*pedir*), etc.

(5) Initial *e*, before a nasal + a dental or labial, some-

¹ But *deséu*, *deseaj*, etc.

² Note also, with intervening consonant, *siñor* or *señor*, *asigún* (*á segúñ*).

* *Espinosa*.

times becomes the back, slightly rounded, nasal *a* : *ātōsej** (*entonces*), *āDōDe** (*endonde*), *ātusiazmo** (*entusiasmo*).

(2) Unstressed *e* falls before *e*, *i* : *dél* (*de él*), *frir* (*freír**), *rijr** or *rir* (*reír*), *creo qu'* (*que*) *ibān*, *t'* (*< te*) *ibjerno* (*este invierno*) ; but, note *ler* or *leyer* (*leer*).

i.

(1) Stressed *i*, in a free syllable and before a single consonant, = French *i* in *bâti*: *comí*, *ejrito* (*escrito*).

(2) Stressed *i* is slightly less close in a checked syllable, or in a free syllable and before two or more consonants : *pidir*, *tîta* (*tinta*), *possible*.

(3) Unstressed *i* is open, approaching English *i* in *sit* : *máquina*, *petisióñ* (*petición*).

Note :

(1) Unstressed *i* > *e*, if followed by *i* (usually stressed) in the same word : *menijtro* (*ministro*), *ēDebi(d)uo** (*individuo*), *ē(m)Bēsible** (*invencible*), *besita* (*visita*), *me(d)esina* (*medicina*), *felesidá* (*felicidad*), *prēsipio** (*principio*).

The radical-changing verbs of the second and third classes are exceptions to this rule. Cf. *sítir* (*sentir*), *sítî* (*senti*) ; *pidir* (*pedir*), *pidimoj* (*pedimos* = *Pret.*). These forms are by analogy to the other forms with stem vowel *i*.

(2) Final *is* and *iz* > *ej* : *crisej* (*crisis*), *lapej* (*lápiz*).

o.

o is always somewhat open : it is never so close as French *o* in *mot*.

(1) Stressed *o* is open before a consonant in the same syllable, or if nasal, or in *oi* ; this sound of *o* resembles English *o* in *for*, but it is somewhat more rounded : *por*, *cō(n)*, *tōto* (*tonto*), *oi* (*hoy*).

* Espinosa.

(2) Stressed *o* is slightly open in a free syllable: *abló* (*habló*), *toma*.

(3) Unstressed *o* is slightly open: *temo*, *mā(n)o*, *tomé*, *tomaré*.

Note:

(1) Unstressed *o* > *u*, before *a*, *e*, *i*: *nū asej* * (*no haces*), *tuaya* (*toalla*), *almuá* (*almohada*), *quieu agua* * (*quiero agua*), *píasu é pān* (*pedazo de pan*), *unū era* * (*uno era*), *esu ej* * (*eso es*), *dijū él* (*dijo él*), *ojū é güei* * (*ojo de buey*). Note also stressed *o* > *u*, in *s'ejcapué cai* (*se escapó de caer*), etc.

(2) After a vowel, unstressed *o* usually becomes *u*: *amáu* (*amado*); *cabayu* or *cabáu* (*caballo*); *sétáu* (*centavo*); *beu* (*veo*); *friu* (*frío*).¹

(3) After the palatals *ch*, *sh*, *ñ*, and *y* (including *y* < *ll*), unstressed *o* usually becomes open *u*: *ā(n)chu* (*ancho*), *mushu* (*musho*), *añu* (*año*), *suyu* (*suyo*), *gayu* (*gallo*).²

(4) Initials *os-*, *hos-*, *obs-* > *es* (or *ej* < *es*): *ejtētasión* * (*ostentación*), *ejpital* * (*hospital*), *ejcuro* (*obscuro*), *ejtáculo* (*obstáculo*), *esequio* * (*obsequio*), *esē(n)o* (*obsceno*).

(5) In the radical-changing verbs of the second class, the stem-vowel *o* > *u*, except under the stress (when it becomes *ue*, as in S. C.): *durmir* (*dormir*), *murir* (*morir*).

u.

(1) Stressed *u* is close (but less close than French *ou*): *tú*, *único*.

(2) Stressed *u* is less close in a checked syllable, or if nasal: *multa*, *asúto* (*asunto*), *mūDo* (*mando*).

(3) Unstressed *u* is open: *mū(n)chísimo* (*muchísimo*.)

¹ *au* < *ado* is a pure diphthong; *au* < *avo*, *abo*, *allo*, etc., tends to remain disyllabic,* and the *u* is open.

² The pronunciation of this final *u* < *o* (except in *au* < *ado* where *u* is close) seems to hesitate between close *o* and open *u*, but I consider it to be usually an open *u* (= approximately English *u* in *full*).

* Espinosa.

NASAL VOWELS.

A vowel, before or after a nasal consonant, becomes slightly nasal : a vowel, before *m* or *n* in the same syllable, is strongly nasal (for the loss of *m* and *n*, see these letters) : *no*, *niño*, *mu(d)o*, *sīn*, *pān*, *ū(m)* *Baso* (*un vaso*), *ā(m)* *Bisiñón* (*ambición*).

DIPHTHONGS.

- (1) *aí*, *aú* > *ai*, *au*, respectively : *paij* (*país*), *maij* (*maíz*), *ai* (*ahí*), *baul* (*baúl*).
- (2) *ei* < *ji* or *i* : *rijir** or *rir* (*reír*), *frir* (*freír*).
- (3) *oí* > *ui* or *oyé* : *uir** or *oyer* (*oír*) ; *uido* (*oído*).
- (4) *aé* > *ai*, *ayé* or *e* : *cai(r)**, *cayer*, or *quer** (*caer*) ; *trai(r)**, *trayer*, or *trer** (*traer*) ; *mejtro* (*maestro*).
- (5) *eé* > *e* or *eyé* : *ler* or *leyer* (*leer*). Note also *leyido* (*leído*).

LABIALS.

b, *v*.

- (1) *b* and *v* are usually a voiced bilabial spirant : *abla(b)a* (*hablaba*), *bota*, *binir* (*venir*).

(2) After a nasal, *b*, *v*, > a voiced bilabial stop : *ū(m)* *Baso* (*un vaso*), *cō(m)* *Burla* (*con burla*).

Note :

- (1) *bue*, *vue*, > *gue* : *güē(n)o* (*bueno*), *agüelo* (*abuelo*), *güelta* (*vuelta*), *güelbo* (*vuelvo*). After a nasal, *B* appears : *ū(m)* *Büē(n)* *ō(m)* *Bre* (*un buen hombre*), *ū(m)* *Buei* (*un buey*). Cf. *g* and *h*. *ue* (< *bue*), instead of *gue*, is heard, but it is rare in N. M. S.

(2) *aul* and *aur* tend to become *abl* and *abr* respectively : *jabla** (*jaula*), *Abrelío** (*Aurelio*).

* Espinosa.

(3) *b*, final in a syllable, falls: *asurdo* (*absurdo*), *ejcuro* (*obscuro*), *sujerisiōn* (*subscripción*); but *amable*, etc.

(4) Intervocalic *b* sometimes falls (chiefly when preceded or followed by unstressed *u*,—including *u < o*,—and in the verb ending *-aba*); *sētāu* (*centavo*); *yuer* (*llover*); *al cau* or even *al co ** (*al cabo*); *nū aj abrilo ** (*no vayas á abrirlo*); *tomaba*, *tomaya*, or *tomá*,¹ etc. Note also: *amoj aselo ** (*vamos á hacerlo*); and even *ā(m) pa casa ** (*vamos para casa*). *Amoj* (*vamos*) appears to be by analogy to *nū amoj* (*no vamos < no vayamos*).

p.

p = S. C. *p*.

Note :

(1) *p*, final in a syllable, falls: *sētimo* (*séptimo*), *sujerisiōn* (*subscripción*).

But :

(2) *apt* and *aps*, before *a, o, u*, $>$ *aut*² and *aus* respectively: *auto* (*apto*), *cáusula* (*cápsula*).

(3) *ept*, before *a, o, u*, $>$ *eut* or *et*: *aseuto* or *aseto* (*acepto*), *cōseuto* or *cōseto* (*concepto*).

(4) *epc*, before *e, i*, $>$ *es* or *aus*: *cōsesiōn* or *cōsausiōn ** (*concepción*), *esesiōn* or *esausiōn* (*excepción*).

u.

u = S. C. unstressed *u* in hiatus: *guāte* (*guante*), *güē(n)o* (*bueno*).

f.

f = S. C. *f*.

Note :

(1) *f* $>$ *j* before *u* + vowel: *juerte* (*fuerte*), *juego*

¹ When *b* falls in *aba*, there seems to be often a trace of a hiatus *u*: *amaya*, or (in rapid speech) *amá*.

² Cf. S. C. *bautismo*, etc.

* Espinosa.

(*fuego*), *júi* (*fuí*), *ajúera* (*afuera*). Sometimes *f* > *j* before *u* + consonant, or before *o*: *perjume** (*perfume*), *jogóñ* (*fogón*).

(2) Before *e* or *i*, intervocalic *f* sometimes becomes *fj*:¹ *cafjé** (*café*).

Note also *juea* < *fuella* (S. C. *huella*).

m.

m = S. C. *m* : *tomo*, *mirar*.

Note :

Before *B* or *p*, *m* becomes very indistinct, and may fall, leaving the preceding vowel strongly nasal : *á(m)Bisióñ* (*ambición*), *ú(m)Baso* (*un vaso*). Usually a slight trace of consonantal *m* remains.

DENTALS.

d.

(1) *d* is usually a voiced interdental spirant: *berde* (*verde*), *de(d)o*.

(2) After *l* or *a* nasal, *d* is a voiced dental stop (*D*): *ejpaldá* (*espalda*), *áDale* (*ándale*).

Note :

(1) Intervocalic *d* falls regularly in *ada*, *ado*, *oda*, *odo*, and rarely in *ida*, *ido*: in other cases *d* may usually fall whenever clearness and euphony permit: *amá* (*amada*), *na* (*nada*), *amáu* (*amado*), *toa* (*toda*), *to* (*todo*), *píaso** (*pedazo*), *mí a** (*me da*), *deo* or *dedo*, *míeo* or *miedo*, *píe(e)* or *píede*; but *comida*, *comido*, *súidá* (*ciudad*), etc. Note *có(m)pá** (*compadre*).

¹ This is as well as I can express it graphically.

* Espinosa.

(2) By analogy, initial *d* may fall : *ij* * *que* (*diz que*), *ejpasio* (*despacio*), *no quie_g ártelo* * (*no quiero dárte_{lo}*), *ame* * (*dame*) ; but after *l* or *n*, *d* can not fall : *āDōDe* * (*endonde*), *cō Dar* * (*con dar*), *él Da* (*él da*).

The *d* of *de* usually falls before a consonant : *píasuē pān* (*pedazo de pan*) ; before a vowel, *de* > *di*, or it falls altogether : *ū(m) Baso dī agua* (*un vaso de agua*), *tēNGo mie(d)o aselo* (*tengo miedo de hacerlo*).

t.

t = S. C. *t* : *tío, bota.*

z.

z, and *c + e, i, > s* (or *j < s*) : *casa* (*caza* or *casa*), *nue_ge_ze* [*j*] (*nueces*), *sapato* (*zapato*), *paj* (*paz*).

l.

l = S. C. *l* : *la, él.*

li + vowel tends to become *y* : *sayēDo* (*saliendo*), *muyēDo* (*moliendo*).

n.

(1) *n* = S. C. *n* : *no, bino* (*vino*).

(2) *n*, before a guttural or palatal consonant, becomes a velar nasal spirant (*N*), as in S. C. : *bāNco* (*banco*), *bēNGo* (*rengó*), *narāNja* (*naranja*), *ūN Güeso* (*un hueso*).

But :

(1) Before a dental, *n* falls, leaving the preceding vowel strongly nasal : *cāto* (*canto*), *cātar* (*cantar*), *tēDer* (*tender*), *cāsar* (*cansar*), *cāsáu* (*cansado*). Before *f, ch, sh*, it becomes very indistinct, and may fall : *ī(n)fierno* (*infierno*), *ā(n)chu* (*ancho*), *pū(n)shi* (*punshe*), etc. (Note above in (2) that *n > N* before *c, G, j*).

* Espinosa.

(3) Intervocalic *n* sometimes falls (chiefly in *ana*, *ene*; rarely in *ina*, *ino*), leaving the preceding and the following vowels nasal: *semā* (*semana*); *ermā** (*hermana*); *tiē[e]** (*tiene*); *biē[e]* (*viene*); *ermando*, or *ermāū** (*hermano*); *güeno*, or *güēo** (*bueno*); but *bino* (*vino*).¹

(3) *n* falls before *sp* or *st*: *trajparēte* (*transparente*), *cojتate* (*constante*).

(4) *ni* + vowel tends to become *ñ*: *ñeto* (*nieto*), *Átoñu** (*Antonio*).

Although they are not properly dentals, *ll* and *ñ* are given here.

ll.

Initial *ll* > *y* : *yamar* (*llamar*), *yubja* (*lluvia*).

Intervocalic *ll* usually becomes *y* : *gayu* (*galo*), *cabayu* (*caballo*), *oya* (*olla*), *poyu* (*pollo*), *jueya* (*huella*).

Note :

(1) *ll* falls in *illa*, *illo* : *sía* (*silla*), *mátequía* (*mantequilla*), *potríu* (*potrillo*), *tríu* (*trillo*). Note the analogous forms : *fríu*, *fría*, *tenía*, etc.

(2) In *ella*, *ello*, usage varies between *ea*, *eu*, and (less commonly) *eya*, *eyu* : *ea* or *eya* (*ella*), *eu* or *eyu* (*ellos*), *bea* or *beya* (*bella*), *beu* or *beyu* (*bello*). Note the analogous forms : *beu* or *beyu* (*veo*), *bea* or *beya* (*vea*), *paséu* or *paseyu* (*paseo*)*, *cā(m)Béu* or *cā(m)Beyu** (*cambio*).

(3) Less commonly, *ll* may fall in *alla*, *allo* : thus, *a** or *ayá* (*allá*), *cate** or *cáyate* (*cállate*), *cabayu* or *cabáu** (*caballo*). Compare *cate* or (more emphatic) *cáyate* with *base* or *báyase* (*váyase*).

(4) Final *lle* tends to become *i* : *bai** or *bayi* (*valle*), *cai** or *cayi* (*calle*), *muei* or *mueyi* (*muelle*). Compare *muei*,

¹ Some New Mexicans retain intervocalic *n* in all positions.

* Espinosa.

*mueij** or *mueyij* (*muelle*, *muelles*) with *rei*, *reij** or *reyij* (*rey*, *reyes*).

(5). In *llé*, *llí*, the *y* is indistinct: *poyito* (*pollito*), *cabavito* (*caballito*), *siyeta* (*silleta*).¹

ñ.

ñ = S. C. *ñ*: *añu*, *niña*.

GUTTURALS.

g.

(1) *g* is usually a voiced guttural or palatal spirant, as often in S. C.: *gato*, *aga* (*haga*), *algo*, *ormiga* (*hormiga*). Intervocalic *g* is pronounced very softly, and before *u* it may disappear in rapid, careless speech.²

(2) After *N*, *g* = a voiced guttural or palatal stop (*G*): *tēNGo* (*tengo*), *bēNGa* (*venga*), *dejīNGue* (*distingue*).

Note :

(1) *gū*, before a vowel, is sometimes confused with *gū* < *bu*; thus, one hears *ūN Guāte* or (less commonly) *ū(m) Bwāte** (*un guante*), *agūa* or *abūa* * (*agua*). Cf. *gūē(n)o*, but *ū(m)Buē(n) ë(m)Bre* (*un buen hombre*).

(2) *g*, final in a syllable, falls: *dino* (*digno*), *inorāte* (*ignorante*), *Inasio* * (*Ignacio*); but *negro*, *siglo*, etc. By exception, *g* falls in *ilesia* * (*iglesia*).

(3) *g* is sometimes used between back vowels to avoid hiatus: *yo go tú* * (*yo ó tú*), *uno guotro* * (*uno ú otro*).

¹ Professor Espinosa holds that *ll* falls in *llé*, *llí*, but my observation leads me to believe that a somewhat indistinct hiatus *y* is present.

² In American English, *gū* in Spanish names is uniformly pronounced *w*, as in *Saguache* (*Sah-wātch*), *Guanajato* (*Wah-nah-hāh-to*), etc.

* Espinosa.

c.

c + a, o, u, and qu + e, i, represent the same sound in N. M. S. and in S. C. : casa, que.

Note :

(1) *c*, final in a syllable, falls : *asíón* (*acción*), *lesión* (*lección*), *osidéte* (*occidente*), *cojtrusión* (*construcción*), *dotor* (*doctor*).

(2) But, *act* > *aut*¹ or *ait* before *a, o, u*, and *ait* only before *e, i* : *cō(m)pauto* or *cō(m)paito* (*compacto*), *esauto* or *esaito* (*exacto*), *caráiter* (*carácter*).

(3) *ect*, before *a, o, u*, > *eit*, *et*, or *eut* :² *perfeito*, *perfeto*, or *perfeuto* (*perfecto*).

SIBILANTS.

s.

s (including *s < z* or *c*) is pronounced softly and is only slightly sibilant. At the end of a syllable, it usually becomes a soft aspirate, approximating to, but softer and less distinct than German *ch* in *ich*.³ This sound is here represented by *j*,⁴ although it is softer, and is pronounced somewhat farther front than even the soft, palatal N. M. *j*. In the final syllable of a breath group, and especially after *e*, this final *j* tends to vanish, as in *loj árbole(j)* [*los árboles*], *loj Ejpañole(j)*

¹ By analogy with *aut < apt* (?).

² By analogy with *eut < ept* (?).

³ This breathing is made so near the *s* position that an untrained ear would scarcely detect at first the difference between the breathing and the soft final S. C. *s*.

⁴ I shall probably be criticised for using *j* to represent two sounds : (1) initial or intervocalic N. M. *j*, in *juta* (*junta*), *jéte* (*gente*), *ojō*, etc. ; and, (2) the indistinct front breathing that usually replaces *s* at the end of a syllable in N. M. S. And yet these two sounds probably differ no more than do the two *r*'s in *raro*.

[*los Españoles*], *laj bonitaj muchacha(j)* [*las bonitas muchachas*], *dejpué(j)* [*después*]. When initial or intervocalic, *s* sometimes becomes the regular N. M. *j*, as in *ji* * (*si*), *nojotroj* * (*nosotros*), *conoje* * (*conoce*).

(1) Initial and intervocalic *s* is usually a voiceless dental sibilant, softly pronounced : *siglo*, *casa*, *sapato* (*zapato*).

(2) *s*, final in a syllable, usually becomes *j*, or vanishes altogether (see above) : *detrá(j)* [*detrás*], *dejpué(j)* [*después*], *paj* (*paz*), *conojco* (*conozco*), *mij cabayuj* (*mis caballos*), *nueitraj bacaj* (*nuestras vacas*). S. C. *reloj*, *relojes* > N. M. *reloj*, *relose(j)*, by analogy with *nuej*, *nuese(j)* (*nuez*, *nueces*), etc.

(3) But, before a voiced consonant, *s* usually becomes *z*. This sound is usually described by observers as equivalent to English *z* in *daze*; but in N. M. S. I take it to be a voiced palatal aspirate, differing from the *j* of *dejpué(j)* [*después*] only in that it is voiced : *loz mizmoj* (*los mismos*), *güe(n)oz díaj* (*buenos días*), *loz güeyij* (*los bueyes*), *dezde* (*desde*), *durazno* (*durasno*).

sh.

sh is approximately equivalent to French *ch* in *chat* : it is made farther front than English *sh*. This sound is apparently due to Indian influence : *fashico*, ‘negro’; *pū(n)shi*,* ‘smoking tobacco’; *moshca* * (often for *mosca*), etc.

ch.

ch = S. C. *ch* : *muchacho*.

x.

x = s (or *j < s*) : *esauto* (*exacto*), *esamēn* (*examen*), *ésito* * (*éxito*), *ejperiēsja* (*experiencia*).

* Espinosa.

ASPIRATES.

j.

j, and *g + e, i*, = a voiceless palatal spirant. N. M. *j* is made farther front than S. C. *j*, and it is pronounced more softly.

Note :

- (1) *f > j* in *juego* (*fuego*), *jogōn* (*fogón*), etc.¹
- (2) *s > j* in *nojotroj ** (*nosotros*), *cōDujen* (*conducen*), *ji ** (*si*), etc.
- (3) *h > j* in *jerbir ** (*hervir*), *juir* (*uir*), etc.
- (4) *j* may be prefixed: *joso ** (*oso*), etc.

h.

h is usually mute, as in S. C.: *ora* (*hora*).

Note :

- (1) *hue- > güe-*: *güebo* (*huevo*), *güeso* (*hueso*), *güerta* (*huerta*). After *N*, this *güe* usually becomes *Güe*: *üN Güeso* (*un hueso*), *üN Güebo* (*un huevo*), etc.; but by analogy with *güe(n)o*, *ü(m) Bue(n)o* (*un bueno*), etc., one hears not infrequently *ü(m) Buebo ** (*un huevo*), etc. Cf. *b* and *g*. By analogy with *hue- > güe-*, we have *sirgüela ** (*ciruela*), etc.

- (2) In a few words, initial *h > j*: *jayar ** (*hallar*), *jablar* (*hablar*), *jerbir ** (*hervir*), *jōDo ** (*hondo*), *juir ** (*uir*), etc. One also hears *joso ** (*oso*), etc.

TONGUE-TRILLED CONSONANTS: R AND RR.

r = S. C. *r*: *rato, caro.*

rr = S. C. *rr*: *carro.*

¹ Some observers consider initial or intervocalic *j < f, s, h, etc.* (as in *jogōn, nojotroj, jōDo, joso*), different from the *j* of *jüta* (*junta*), *jéte* (*gente*), etc., but I can detect no difference.

* Espinosa.

Note:

(1) Final *r* is usually sharply trilled, and followed by a slight vocalic resonance due to the dying away of the trill: *tomar, comer, bibir (vivir)*.

(2) In south-eastern Colorado one often hears an *e* postfixed to final *r*. Amongst New Mexicans living near La Junta, Colo., I observed *e* postfixed to *n* and *l* also. These are some of the expressions noted: *pa cōsigure la cosa (para conseguir la cosa), tú seráj el bēsedore (tú serás el vencedor), tratāDy é bere i uire laj seremoniāj (tratando de ver y oír las ceremonias), no se parese e na á l'originale (no se parece en nada á lo oriijinal), sa carne ole male (esa carne huele mal), l' ejpañole ej máj fásil que l' alemane (el español es más fácil que el alemán)*. There are many Italians in this region, and the final *e* may be due to their influence.

(3) Sometimes *r > j* before *l*: *Cajloj* * (*Carlos*), *pejla* * (*perla*).

(4) Intervocalic *r* sometimes falls (chiefly in *ara, ere*): *tomara, tomraj, etc., or tomá,* tomáj*,¹ etc.; *comiera, comieraj, etc., or comiea,* comieaj, etc.; tomarōn, tomáun, or (rarely) tomōn** (*tomaron*); *comierōn or comieōn; quíero, quíerej, etc., or quíeu,* quíe(e)j, etc.; quíera, etc., or quíea, etc.; mía (mira; imperative); étia qu' ía tóto** (*parecía que era tonto*); *pa (para); peu or (rarely) po** (*pero*); etc.

(5) The final *r* of infinitives falls before a postfixed personal pronoun with initial *l*: *p' aselo (para hacerlo), no quíeu cō(m)pralo (no quiero comprarlo)*. Note also *poque** (*porque*).

SPIRANT Y.

y (and *y < ll*) usually = S. C. *y*: *yeso, yā(n)o (llano)*.

Note: Initial *y* tends to become a sound between the

¹ *Tomá (tomara)* has back *a*, while *tomá (tomaba)* has front *a*.*

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French *j* of *juge* and the English *j* of *judge*, as in *yo,* yegua,* yerba,* yuñNque** (*yunque*).

DOUBLED CONSONANTS.

Doubled consonants are pronounced as one, as usually in S. C. : *ē na* (*en nada*), *e libro* (*el libro*), *lo sapatoj* (*los zapatos*), etc.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Educated New Mexicans use the S. C. orthography ; they do not use *i* for *y* and *j* for *g*, as do the South Americans of the Pacific coast. Ignorant New Mexicans, only slightly acquainted with letters, make amusing mistakes in spelling, which are mostly due to the non-phonetic value of many S. C. letters when used to express N. M. S. sounds.

The following were taken from letters and documents :

<i>a verte visto</i> (<i>haberte visto</i>).	<i>hise</i> (<i>hize</i>).
<i>baya</i> (<i>vaya</i>).	<i>hollendo</i> (<i>oyendo</i>).
<i>ballamos</i> (<i>vayamos</i>).	<i>llo</i> (<i>yo</i>).
<i>basayo</i> (<i>vasallo</i>).	<i>me nojare</i> (<i>me enojaré</i>).
<i>beo</i> (<i>bello</i>).	<i>nabedad</i> (<i>navedad</i>).
<i>berdad</i> (<i>verdad</i>).	<i>oya</i> (<i>olla</i>).
<i>confucion</i> (<i>confusión</i>).	<i>relles</i> (<i>reyes</i>).
<i>combiene</i> (<i>conviene</i>).	<i>ves</i> (<i>vez</i>).
<i>eseso</i> (<i>exceso</i>).	

MORPHOLOGY.

The inflectional structure of New-Mexican Spanish does not differ greatly from that of Standard Castilian. As one would expect, the most highly inflected part of speech, the verb, shows the greatest divergence. For the most part,

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only those forms are given in the following notes that differ materially from their standard Castilian equivalents.¹

It must be borne in mind that the laws of N. M. S. phonology obtain in all inflectional forms, whether the forms be given, or not given, in this article. Of especial importance are the rules governing $e > i$, $o > u$, and $s > j$, as in *si ñ(m)Bre* (*ese hombre*), *ti ñ ama* (*te ama*), *e librù ej ñNGléj* (*el libro es inglés*), *diju él* (*dijo él*), etc.

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

Nouns and adjectives form the feminine and plural as in S. C., except that words ending in *j* ($< s$) form the plural in *se(j)* or *je(j)* : *nuej*, *nuese(j)* or *nueje(j)* [*nuez*, *nueces*]. Note also : *lei*, *leij** or *leyij* (*ley*, *leyes*); *cai** or *cayi*, *caij** or *cayij* (*calle*, *calles*).

ARTICLES.

The Definite Article is : *el*, *l** ; *la*, *l* ; *loj*, *l'j* ; *laj*, *l'j* ; *lo*, *l*.

(1) Before or after a vowel, *el > l* : *l' ñ(m)Bre*, *to l' Día*, *dijo l' niñu*.

(2) Before a vowel, *la*, *lo*, *> l* : *l'ermá*, *l' orijinal*.

(3) After a vowel, *loj*, *laj*, *> (sometimes) l'j* : *pa l'j chicoj*.

Note :

á + el > al, as in S. C.

de + el > del, as in S. C.

*con + el > cõel** or *cõl** : *cõ(e)l ñ(m)Bre*, *cõ(e)l cabayu*.

*en + el > ñel** or *el** or *nel* : *ñ(e)l río* or *nel río*.

para + el > pal : *pal tío*, *pal Américā(n)o*.

The Indefinite Article is *un* ; *una*, *un'*.

¹ When two or more forms are given, the commoner is given first.

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un' occurs before a vowel, *una* before a consonant: *un'* *ora*, *una niña*.

Note :

*a + un > an**; *de + un > dñ un*; *con + un > cñn** or *cõn**; *para + un > pñn** or *pñn.**

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

In N. M. S. there is no personal pronoun of the second person plural: *ojtedej* is the plural of both *tú* and *ojté*.

Singular.

	Nom.	Dat.	Accus.	Prepositional.
1.	<i>yo</i>	<i>me, m'</i>	<i>me, m'</i>	<i>mí</i>
2.	<i>tú, t'</i>	<i>te, t'</i>	<i>te, t'</i>	<i>tí</i>
	<i>el, l'</i>	<i>le, l'</i>	<i>lo, l'</i>	<i>él</i>
	<i>ea¹</i>	<i>(le), la, l'</i>	<i>la, l'</i>	<i>ea¹</i>
3.	<i>eu¹</i>	<i>se, s'</i>	<i>se, s'</i>	<i>sí</i>
	<i>ojté,* (ujté)</i>	<i>le, la, l'</i>	<i>lo, la, l'</i>	<i>ojté, (ujté)</i>

Plural.

	Nom.	Dat.	Accus.	Prepositional.
1.	<i>nosotroj</i> or <i>nojotroj*</i>	<i>noj,² n'j</i>	<i>noj, n'j</i>	<i>nosotroj</i> or <i>nojotroj*</i>
2.	—	—	—	—
	<i>ejj,¹</i>	<i>lej, l'j</i>	<i>loj, l'j</i>	<i>ejj¹</i>
	<i>eaj,¹</i>	<i>(lej) laj, l'j</i>	<i>laj, l'j</i>	<i>eaj¹</i>
3.	<i>ojtedej,* (ujtedej)</i>	<i>se, s'</i>	<i>se, s'</i>	<i>sí</i>
		<i>lej, laj, l'j</i>	<i>loj, laj, l'j</i>	<i>ojtedej, (ujtedej)</i>

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¹ Or *eya*, *eyaj*, *eyuj*, *eyu*.

² In popular New-Mexican Spanish *loj*, *laj*, *lej*, or *se*(= *lej*), often replace *noj.** Thus *loj* be may mean "he sees them," or "you," or "us." Note

Note :

(1) *l*, *m*', *t*', *s*', are common before or after a vowel : *¿ójtá l?* *yo l beigo, me l'a dichu.*

(2) After a vowel, *n'j* and *l'j* may occur : *no n'j quie(e), yo lz digo.*

(3) *ojté* and *ojtedej* are common at the beginning of a sentence ; after *a*, they may become *ujté*, *ujtedej*, the *a* and *u* forming a diphthong : *¿ojté l' crei? ¿cómo jtá ujté? pa ujté or p' ojté, cō 'jté.*

POSSESSIVES.

Pronouns : *el mío* ; *el tuyu* ; *el nuejtro* ; *el suyu, d'él.*

Adjectives : *mi*, *m'*; *tu*, *t'*; *nuejtr(o)*; *su*, *s'*. Before a vowel, *m'*, *t'*, and *s'*, are common forms. After a vowel, *mi* often becomes *m'* : *pa m' tío,* á (m') papá.**

DEMONSTRATIVES.

Pronouns : *(é)jte*, *(é)se*, *(a)quél* [*(a)quéa*, etc]. The initial vowel may fall after a vowel : *no creu' so.*

Adjectives : *'jte, te ; se ; quel (quíá or quea, etc.).*

Note : *'jte* is common after a vowel, and *te* in other positions : *pa 'jti ó(m) Bre, ti ó(m) Br' ej mijicā(n)o, sa niña, cō quíá mujer.*

SOME OTHER ADJECTIVE-PRONOUNS.

(1) *Nadién* or *naide* = *nadie.*

(2) *Mū(n)chu* = *mucho.*

the analogous forms : *loj be á euj*, "he sees them" ; *loj be á ujtedej*, "he sees you" ; *loj be á nosotroj*, "he sees us." Note also *se lo (d)iju á nosotroj*, "he told us so," etc. This usage is widespread, but not universal. In this connection it should be noted that the feminine form *nosotraj* is rare ; like other pronouns of the first and second persons, *nosotroj* does not distinguish gender.

(3) In certain expressions, *tuí* * (or *ti*) = *todo y* : *cō tuí la familia*,* “family and all”; *cō ti la berdura*, or (more explicitly) *cō tuítaj claj'e berdura*,* “with all sorts of vegetables.”

(4) *Mezmo* = *mismo*.

(5) Before *riale(j)*, *libraj*, etc., *dos*, *tres*, *seis*, and *diez*, become *do*, *tre*, *se*, and *die*.

(6) Between 16 and 19, *dij* = *diez*: *dij i seij*, etc.

(7) *Sietesiétoj* and *nuebesiétoj* = *setecientos* and *novecientos*; and *sién* may replace *siéto* in any position.

ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, AND CONJUNCTIONS.

a * or *ayá* (*allá*), *ai* (*ahí*), *āDōDe** (*en donde*), *ātōsej* * (*entonces*), *asíá* (*hacia á* < *hacia*), *asigún* (*á según*), *ca* (*acá*), *á causé* * (*á causa de*), *cuaſi* (*casi*), *ejpasio* (*despacio*), *ēNcōtré* (*en contra de*), *murre* * (*muy re*⁻¹), *no máj*,* “as soon as,” “not even,” *ōDe* or *ō(n)* (*donde*), *ójala* (*ojalá*), *ōnque* or *ānque* (*aunque*), *ora* (*ahora*), *pa* (*para*), *peu* (*pero*), *puj*, or *poj* (*pues*), *poque** (*porque*), *qui* (*aquí*), *tamién* (*también*), *tānre** or *tārre** (*tan re*⁻¹), etc.

VERBS.

The following changes have occurred in all verbs, whether regular or irregular :²

1. Verbs of the third conjugation are inflected throughout (except in the infinitive) like verbs of the second conjugation. Thus, the pres. ind., 1st person plural, of *abrir* is *abremoj*. This enables the speaker to distinguish the present

¹The *re-* is the intensive prefix.

² Whenever, in this article, it is said that a verb is inflected as in S. C., it is meant that the inflection is the same in N. M. S. as in S. C., except for these regularly occurring changes, which are common to all N. M. S. verbs.

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from the preterite [cf. *abremoj* (pres.) and *abrimoj* (pret.)].

2. Two tenses are lost, viz., the past subjunctive in *-se* and the hypothetical or future subjunctive in *-re*.

3. The second person plural of all verbs is lost, and its place is taken by the third person with *ojetedj* (*ustedes*).

4. The ending *-moj* becomes *-noj*, whenever the stress falls on the antepenult*: *tomá(b)anoj* (*tomábamos*), *tomá(r)anoj* (*tomáramos*), *tomariānoj* (*tomariámos*), *tómenoj* (*tomemos*).

5. In the present subjunctive, first person plural, the stress falls on the antepenult *: *tómenoj* (*tomemos*), *ábranoj* (*abramos*), *siétanoj* (*sintamos*). This form is not used as an imperative, its place being taken by *(b)amoj* & + infinitive: *(b)ámonoj* & *sétar* (*sentémonos*), *no se lo (b)amoj* & *disir* (*no se lo digamos*).¹

6. The preterite, second person singular, ends in *-tej* (*-ste*): *tomatej* (*tomaste*), *comitej* (*comiste*).

REGULAR VERBS.

FIRST CONJUGATION: *tomar*.

tomar, tomáDo, tomáu.

Pres. Ind. : *tomo, tomaj, toma, tomamoj, tomān.*

Pres. Subj. : *tome, tomej, tome, tómenoj, tomēn.*

Imperat. : *toma.*

Imperf. : *toma(b)a, toma(b)aj, toma(b)a, tomá(b)anoj, toma(b)ān.*

Pret. : *tomé, tomatej, tomó, tomamoj, toma(r)ōn.*

Past Subj. : *toma(r)a, toma(r)aj, toma(r)a, tomá(r)anoj, toma(r)ān.*

¹ The only imperative (or subjunctive used as an imperative) of the first person plural in N. M. S. is *(b)amoj* or *(b)ámonoj*. The suffix *-noj* in *tómenoj*, etc., seems to be by analogy to *(b)ámonoj*.

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Fut. Ind. : *tomaré, tomaráj, tomará, tomaremoj, tomarán.*
 Cond. Ind. : *tomaría, tomariaj, tomaría, tomarianoj, tomarián.*

Note the following :

Pasjar (*pasear*).

pasjar, pasiāDo, pasjáu.

Pres. Ind. : *paséu,¹ paseaj, pasea, pasiamoj, paseān.*

Pres. Subj. : *paséi, paséij, paséi, paséinoj, paséin.*

Imperat. : *pasea.*

All other forms have the stem *pasi-*. Thus, all regular verbs in *-iar* (-ear). By analogy, verbs with dissyllabic stems, that have *-iar* in S. C., are inflected like *pasjar* : e. g., *cā(m)Biar* (*cambiar*) : Pres. Ind., *cāmBéu,¹ cā(m)Beaj*, etc., (but *fiu, cō(n)fiu*, etc.).

SECOND CONJUGATION : *comer.*

comer, comiéDo, comido.

Pres. Ind. : *como, comej, come, comemoj, comēn.*

Pres. Subj. : *coma, comaj, coma, cómanoj, comān.*

Imperat. : *come.*

Imperf. : *comía, comíaj, comía, comíanoj, comíān.*

Pret. : *comí, comitéj, comíó, comímoj, comíe(r)ōn.*

Past Subj. : *comíe(r)a, comíe(r)aj, comíe(r)a, comíé(r)anoj, comíe(r)ān.*

Fut. Ind. : *comeré, comeráj, comerá, comeremoj, comerán.*

Cond. Ind. : *comería, comeríaj, comería, comeríanoj, comeríān.*

THIRD CONJUGATION : *bibir* (*vivir.*)

Pres. Ind. : *bibo, bibej, bibe, bibemoj, bibēn.*

Etc., as in the Second Conjugation.

¹ Less commonly, *paseyu,* paseyaj, etc. ; cā(m)Beyu,* cā(m)Beyaj, etc.*

* Espinosa.

VERBS WITH INCEPTIVE ENDINGS.

Conoser (conocer).

conoser, conosē *Do, conosido.*

Pres. Ind. : *conojo*, *conosej*, *conose*, *conosemoj*, *conosēn*.

Pres. Subj. : *conojea*, *conojcaj*, *conojea*, *conójcanoj*, *conojcān*.

Etc.

Note :—The stem *conos-* tends to become *conoj-** throughout the inflection of the verb, by analogy to *conojo*, *conojea*, etc.

RADICAL-CHANGING VERBS.

FIRST CLASS : (1) *Perder.*

perder, perdiē *Do, perdido.*

Pres. Ind. : *pierdo*, *pierdej*, *pierde*, *perdemoj*, *pierdēn*.

Pres. Subj. : *pierda*, *pierdaj*, *pierda*, *piérdanoj*, *pierdān*.

Imperat. : *pierde.*

Etc.

(2) *Morder.*

morder, mordiē *Do, mordido.*

Pres. Ind. : *muerdo*, *muerdej*, *muerde*, *mordemoj*, *muerdēn*.

Pres. Subj. : *muerda*, *muerdaj*, *muerda*, *muérdanoj*, *muerdān*.

Imperat. : *muerde.*

Etc.

Note : *oler* is inflected as follows :

oler, oljē *Do, olido.*

Pres. Ind. : { *olo*, *olej*, *ole*, *olemoj*, *olēn*.
 { *güelo*, *güelej*, *güele*, *olemoj*, *güelēn*.¹

¹ Whenever two forms are given, the commoner is given first.

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Pres. Subj. : $\begin{cases} ola, olaj, ola, ólanoj, olān. \\ güela, güelaj, güela, güélanoj, güelān. \end{cases}$

Imperat. : *ole* or *güele*.

Etc.

SECOND CLASS : (1) *Sitir* (*sentir*).

sitir, sitjēDo, sitido.

Pres. Ind. : *siéto, siétej, siéte, sitemoj, siéten.*

Pres. Subj. : *siéta, siétaj, siéta, siétnoj, siétnān.*

Imperat. : *siéte.*

Pret. : *síti, sititej, sitiō, sitimoj, sitierōn.*

Etc.

Note : Throughout the inflection of these verbs, the stem vowel is *i* when unstressed.

(2) *Durmir.*

durmir, durmiēDo, durmido.

Pres. Ind. : *duermo, duermej, duerme, durmimoj, duermēn.*

Pres. Subj. : *duerma, duermaj, duerma, duérmanoj, duermān.*

Imperat. : *duerme.*

Pret. : *durmí, durmitej, durmiō, durmimoj, durmierōn.*

Etc.

Note : Both *durmir* and *murir* have the stem vowel *u* throughout, when the stem is not stressed.

THIRD CLASS : *Siguir* (*seguir.*)

siguir, siguiēDo, siguido.

Pres. Ind. : *sigo, siguej, sigue, siguemoj, siguēn.*

Pres. Subj. : *siga, sigaj, siga, síganoj, sigān.*

Imperat. : *sigue.*

Pret. : *siguí, siguitej, siguiō, siguimoj, siguierōn.*

Etc.

Note: All verbs of this class have the stem vowel *i* throughout their inflection.

Note: *riiir* or *rir* (*reír*) is inflected as follows:

riiir or *rir*, *riéDo*, *riido* or *rido*.

Pres. Ind.: *ríu*, *rí(i)y*, *rí(i)*, *riemoj*, *rí(i)n*.

Pres. Subj.: *ría*, *ríaj*, *ría*, *rianoj*, *riān*.

Imperat.: *ri(i)*.

Imperf.: *ría* or *riña*, etc.

Pret.: *rí*, *ritej*, *rió*, *rimoj*, *riérón*.

-U IR VERBS.

Dejtribuir (*distribuir*).

dejtribuir, *dejtribuyéDo* or *dejtribyéDo*, *dejtribuido*.

Pres. Ind.: *dejtrib-uyu*, *-ú(y)i*, *-úyi*, *-uy(y)emoj*, *-ú(y)ín*.

Pres. Subj.: *dejtrib-uya*, *-uyaj*, *-uya*, *-úyanoj*, *-uyān*.

Imperat.: *dejtribú(y)i*.

Pret.: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dejtrib-úi}, \text{-yitej}, \text{-uyó}, \text{-uyimoj}, \text{-uerón.}^* \\ \text{dejtrib-uyí}, \text{-uyitej}, \text{-uyó}, \text{-uyimoj}, \text{-uyerón.} \end{array} \right.$

Note: *júir* * (*huir*) is inflected differently from the other *-uir* verbs, in that it has *júigo* * in the Pres. Ind., 1st pers. sing., and *júiga*, *júigaj*, etc., in the Pres. Subj.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Ser.

ser, *siéDo*, *sido*.

Pres. Ind.: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{soi}^1 \\ \text{so} \\ \text{ero}^* \end{array} \right\}$ *erej*, *ej*, *semos*, *són*.

Pres. Subj.: *sia*, * etc.; or, *sea*,² etc.

Pret.: *júí*, *júitej*, *júé*, *júimoj*, *júerón*.

Etc.

¹ *so*, *jíto* or *to*, *do*, and *bo*, (for *soy*, *estoy*, *doy*, and *voy*) are common in south-eastern Colorado.

² Less commonly, *seyá*, etc.

* *Espinosa*.

*Aber (haber).**haber, abjēDo, abido.*Pres. Ind.: *a, aj, a, amoj, ān,* or e, aj, a, emoj, ān.*Pres. Subj.: *aiga, aigaj, aiga, āiganoj, aiggān.*Pret.: *u(b)e, u(b)itej, u(b)o, u(b)imoj, u(b)ierōn.*

Etc.

*Ejtar (estar).**ejtar, ejtāDo, ejtāu.*Pres. Ind.: *ejtoi or ejtó, ejtáj, ejtá, ejtamoj, ejtān.*Pres. Subj.: *ejté, ejtéj, ejté, ejtemoj, ejtéñ.*Pret.: *ejtu(b)e, ejtu(b)itej, ejtu(b)o, ejtu(b)imoj, ejtu(b)ierōn.*

Etc.

Note: After a vowel, or *l, n, r*, *ejtar* usually becomes *'jtar*; at the beginning of a breath-group, it may become *tar*; cf. *é ò jtá?*—*él 'jtá qui*; *él no 'jtá qui*; *ta güē(n)o*.

*Tener.**tener, tenjēDo, tenido.*Pres. Ind.: *tēNGo, tjē(ne)j, tjē(ne), tenemoj, tjē(nē)n.*Pres. Subj.: *tēNGa, tēNGaj, tēNGa, tēNGanoj, tēNGān.*Imperat.: *tēn.*Pret.: *tu(b)e, tu(b)itej, tu(b)o, tu(b)imoj, tu(b)ierōn.*

Etc.

ĀDar (andar).

ĀDar is usually inflected as in S. C., but it may be regular throughout (i. e., Pret.: *āDé, ādatej, āDó*, etc.*).

Dar.

As in S. C., (except that both *doi* and *do* (*doy*) occur),

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but the initial *d* often falls, except after *l* or *n* : *ame*,* *mi a*,* *m' ió*,* *él Da*, *cō Darlo*.*

Quirer.

quirer, quiriēDo, quirido.

Pres. Ind. :
$$\begin{cases} \text{quiē(r)o, quiē(r)ej, quiē(r)e, quiremoj, quiē-} \\ \text{(r)ēn.} \\ \text{quiō, quiēj, quiē, quiemoj, quiēn.} \end{cases}$$

Pres. Subj. :
$$\begin{cases} \text{quiē(r)a, quiē(r)aj, quiē(r)a, quiē(r)anoj,} \\ \text{quiē(r)ān.} \\ \text{quiā, quiāj, quiā, quiēanoj, quiān.} \end{cases}$$

Fut : *quedré*, etc. ; or, *querré*, etc.

Pu(d)er (poder).

pu(d)er, pu(d)iēDo, pu(d)ido.

Pres. Ind. : *pue(d)o, pue(de)j, pue(de), pu(d)emoj, pue(dē)n.*

Pres. Subj. : *pue(d)a, pue(d)aj, pue(d)a, pue(d)anoj, pue(d)ān.*

Fut. : *podré*, etc. ; or, *porré*, etc.

Etc.

Caber, saber, and aser (hacer), as in S. C.

Ir.

Pres. Ind. : *boi* or *bo*, *baj*, *ba*, *(b)amoj*, *bān*.

Pres. Subj. : *ba*, *baj*, *ba*, *bamoj*, *bān* ; or *baya*, *bayaj*, *baya*, *báyanoj*, *bayān*.

Pret. : *jyú*, *jyūtej*, *jyé*, *jyūimoj*, *jyērōn*.

Etc.

Note : *(b)amoj* + *infinitive* is used to form imperatives : *(b)amoj aselo* (*hagámoslo*).

Binir (venir).

binir, biniēDo, binido.

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Pres. Ind.: *bēNGo, biē(ne)j, biē(ne), binemoj, biē(nē)n.*

Etc.

Poner, Asir, Baler (valer), and Salir, as in S. C.

Cai(r), cayer, or quer * (caer).*

cai(r), cayer, or quer, cayēDo, cai(d)o or cayido.

Pres. Ind.: *caigo, caij, cai, caimoj or cayemoj, caīn.*

Imperf.: *caiba*, etc. ; or, *cayía*, etc.

Pret.: *cayí, cayitej, cayó, cayimoj, cayerōn.*

Fut. : *cairé*, etc.

*Oyer or uir * (oír).*

oyer or uir, oyēDo, uido or oyido.

Pres. Ind. : *oigo, o(y)ij, o(y)i, oyemoj or oimoj, o(y)īn.*

Imperf. : *oyía*, etc. ; or, *uía*, etc.

Pret. : $\begin{cases} oyí, oyitej, oyó, oyimoj, oyerōn. \\ uí, uitej, oyó, imoj, oyerōn. \end{cases}$

Fut. : *oyeré*, etc. ; or, *oiré*, etc.

Trai(r), trayer, or trer * (traer).*

trai(r), trayer or trer, trayēDo, trai(d)o or trayido.

Pres. Ind. : *traigo, traíj, trai, traimoj or trayemoj, traīn.*

Imperf.: *traiba*, etc. ; or, *trayía*, etc.

Pret. : *truje, trujitej, trujo, trujimoj, trujerōn*; or, *traje*, etc.

Fut. : *trairé*, etc.

CōDusir (conducir).

As in S. C., except (1) that the stem tends to become *cōDuj-** throughout, by analogy to *cōDujco, cōDujca*, etc., and *cōDuje*, etc.; and (2) that the Pret., 3d pers. plur., is usually *cōDujerōn* * (also, *cōDujera*, etc.).

¹ *Cai(r)* and *trai(r)* [the *r** usually falls in these two infinitives] are the common forms.

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*Disir (decir).**disir, disiēDo, dicho.*Pres. Ind. : *digo, disej, dise, disemoj, disēn.*Pret. : *dije, dijitej, dijo, dijimoj, dijērōn* or *dijērōn.*

Etc.

Note : The stem *dis-* tends to become *dij-,** by analogy to *dije*, etc.*Ber (ver).**ber, biēDo, bijto.*Pres. Ind. :
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{beigo *} \\ \text{beu}^1 \end{array} \right\} \text{bej, be, bemoj, bēn.}$$
Pres. Subj. : *beiga*, etc. ; or *bea*,¹ etc.Imperf. : *bía*, etc. ; or, *bíja*, etc.Pret. : *bí* or *bide, bijte, bió* or *bido, bimoj, bierōn.*

Etc.

EXPRESSIONS.

In this article no attempt has been made to study N. M. S. syntax, but a few common expressions are here given :

asēn (for *ase*) *cīNeo añuj*, etc.*¿qué oraj sōn* (for *¿qué hora ej ?*)*(ej)tā* (for *ase*) *fríu, caliēte*, etc.*(ej)toi biēn* (for *tēNGo rasōn*).*(ej)toi mal* (for *no tēNGo rasōn*).*(ej)toi sueñoso* (for *tēNGo sueño*).The last four, and similar expressions, occur rarely, and chiefly where English is also spoken. There also, *ejtar* tends to replace *aber* in the sense of 'there . . . to be,' as in *no 'jtaban(abía) máj (d)e trej.*¹ Less commonly, *beyu* ; *beya, beyaj*, etc.* *Espinosa.*

In a condition "contrary to fact," the Imperfect Indicative may occur in either the condition or the conclusion, as in *ji tuyera el tie(m)po, lo asía*, or *ji tenía el tie(m)po, lo asía*; *ji abía etérido, uyera preferido*; etc. Note also this use of the conditional: *tomaría yo nu aberte conosido*, "I wish that I had never known you;" *¿tomaríanoj el trén local?*—"shall we take the local train?"

VOCABULARY.

Before giving a general list of N. M. S. words, a few expressions are given to illustrate (1) how, to express a given idea, the regular Spanish word may be replaced by one that corresponds in sound with its English equivalent, and (2) how Spanish words and phrases may be made to give expression to American institutions:

- (1) *arribar*, to arrive (*llegar* more common).
carta enregistrada, registered letter.
concilio de suidá (ciudad), town council (also *ayuntamiento*).
coronario, coroner.
ingenio, engine.
mayor, mayor (of a town).
talla, railway tie.
- (2) *alguacil*, sheriff.
á prueba de lumbre, fire-proof.
billete por viaje redondo, round-trip ticket.
boleto, (political) ticket.
casa de cortes, court house.
entrada de domicilio, homestead entry.
gavilla, political ring.
junta en masa, mass meeting.
mariscal, (village) marshall.
orden de estafeta, postoffice money order.
paradero colectivo, union railway station.

The following is a list of some N. M. S. words in common use. In this list I have attempted to give only those words that differ (1) in meaning or (2) in form (not including those that differ in form according to regular phonetic laws) from their S. C. equivalents.¹ The list is far from complete. The words are spelled according to the rules of S. C. orthography. If the English equivalent is not given, the word has the same meaning in N. M. S. as in S. C.

a, * *ayá* = *allá*.

abarrotero, m., grocer.

abarrotes, m. pl., groceries.

abrigos, m. pl., underwear (*abrigo*, wrap, as in S. C.).

abuja = *aguja*.

abujero = *agujero*.

agarrar, to catch, take (*coger*, rare); — *el tren*, to catch the train.

agüelo, * m., bugbear.

aigre = *aire*.

aigro = *agrio*.

álaro, m., cottonwood tree.

alguacil, m., (county) sheriff.

alguacilato, m., office of sheriff.

almario = *armario*.

almendra, f. (any sort of) nut (cf. *nuez*).

amachada, f., balking, resistance.

amacharse, to balk.

amachón, -*ona*, balky.

amargoso = *amargo*.

¹ In a few cases I have given words that have the same meaning in N. M. S. and in S. C., (1) if the word is common in N. M. S. and rare in S. C. (cf. *rasurar*), or (2) if it has in N. M. S. a secondary meaning that does not exist in S. C. (cf. *caldear*).

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amarrear,¹ to tie (cf. *atar*).
ancina * = *encina*, f., scrub oak.
¡ándale! hurry up!
anque, onque = *aunque*.
*antonces** = *entonces*.
antusiasmo * = *entusiasmo*.
apriesa = *aprisa*.
arbolera (< *arboleda*), f., orchard, grove.
ardilla, f., chipmunk.
arrempujar = *empujar*.
arribar, to arrive (also *llegar*).
á según = *según*.
aserrón, m., cross-cut saw.
asistir, to feed.
asistencia :¹ *dar la-*, to give board.
asé ya sau * (< *así y á ese lado?*, or *hacia ese lado?*), this way and that.
atajo, m., train or drove of (pack) animals.
atarque, m., dam (to obstruct flow of water in ditch).
atarse, to be embarrassed, dazed.
atole,* m., fluid Indian corn mush, sweetened.
aveno, m. = *avena*, f.²
azúcar(a),* f. = *azúcar*, m.
balear, to wound by shooting.
bandeja, f. (dish-) pan.
bandejita, f., metal cup.
bate (< Eng.), m., bat.
berendo, m., antelope.
betabel, m., beet.
bisbal (< Eng.), m., baseball.

¹ Also in Colombia (Bransby).

² It has been suggested that *aveno* is by analogy to *heno*, but *heno* is unknown in N. M. S.

* Espinosa.

blanquillo, m., egg (rare: *huevo* is common).
bofes, m. pl., lungs.
bogue (< Eng.), m., "buggy," carriage.
bolsa, f., pocket.
bolsita, f., pocket book.
boquinete, m., "sucker" (a fish).
bota, f., leather legging (also "boot," as in S. C.).
bronco, m., wild, unbroken or poorly broken, horse.
ca * = *acá*.
caballada, f., large drove of horses.
caballerango, m., boy that has charge of cowboys' horses during a "round-up," good horseman.
cabrestante (< *cabestrante*), m., small rope, halter strap (also *látigo*).
cabrestear = *cabestrear*.
cabresto (< *cabestro*), m. (general name for), rope.
caí(r),* *cayer*, or *quer* *¹ = *caer*: *-agua*, to rain (also *llover*).
cajero, m., clerk (in shop).
cajete, m., wash-tub.
calabaza, f., pumpkin;—*larga*, squash.
caldear, to heat (as in S. C.), flirt.
caldero, m., flirt.
caldo,* m., soup.
calor, f. = *calor*, m.
calzones, m. pl., trousers;—*de lona*, overalls.
camalta (< *cama alta*?), f., bedstead.
camaltilla, f., couch.
cantina, f., barroom.
capulin, m., choke cherry.
carpa, f., tent (also *tenta*).

¹ Also in Colombia (Bransby).

* Espinosa.

cartera, f., envelope (*sobre* rare).

carro, m., wagon, (railway) coach (also *coche*).

carroza, f., street car (also *tranvía*).

casa de palos, f., log house.

Caslos * = *Carlos*.

cavador, m., hoe (*azada* and *coa* rare).

cercos, m. = *cerca*, f., fence.

cíbolo, m., buffalo.

cincho, m. = *cincha*, f., saddle-girth.

cobija,¹ f., bed cover.

cócono,² m., turkey (also *ganso* or *gallina de la tierra*).

codo de dedo, m., knuckle.

coger, to catch (less common than *agarrar* and *pescar*, but not to be avoided as in Mexico).

coleo, m., cowboys' sport of catching steers by the tail and throwing them.

colorido *, -a, red (*colorado* more common); *Colorado*, m., State of Colorado.

compá = *compadre*.

comprender, to hire (a servant).

concilio, m., (town) council.

coronario, m., coroner.

cotensio, m., canvass.

cotón, m., "jumper" (kind of coat), woman's jacket.

cuadrar, to please (more common than *gustar*).

cuartón, m., saw log.

cuartonero, m., logger.

cuasi = *casi*.

¹ Also in Colombia (Bransby).

² The turkey has many names in American Spanish. I have noted: *guanajo* (Cuba), *guajalote* (central and southern Mexico), *cócono* (northern Mexico and New Mex.), *gallina de la tierra* (New Mex. and Colo.); *ganso** (Colo.), *pisco* (Colombia, Bransby).

* Espinosa.

cuates, m. pl., twins.

cubeta, f., bucket, pail.

cute (< Eng. ?), m., overcoat.

cutereano, m.: *á él le dió cute y á mí cutereano*, “I got the worst of it.”

chamizo, m., sage brush.

chapa,¹ f., door lock.

chaparreras, f. pl., “chaps,” cowboys’ leggings.

chapero,* m., old, wornout hat.

chapulín, m., grasshopper.

charola, f., bake pan, vegetable dish, tray.

charro, m., native Mex. costume.

charro, *a-*, gallant, handsome.

chico, *-a*, small, as in S. C., (*pequeño* rare).

chicote, m., whip.

chiflón, m., stove pipe, lamp chimney.

chinelas, f. pl., slippers, as in S. C., (*pantuflas* and *zapatillas* rare).

chíquite, m., chewing gum.

chirinola, f., quarrel, row.

chopo, *a-*, short (referring to persons).

chulo, m., pug dog.

chulo, *-a*, well formed, well dressed, pretty.

chupa, f., jacket.

chupilote, m., buzzard.

denero = *dinero*.

descoger * = *escoger*.

deshajar, to husk Indian corn.

desparramar, to spill (*derramar* rare).

destornudar * = *estornudar*.

doctor, m., physician (*médico* rare).

¹ Also in Colombia (Bransby).

* Espinosa.

dona, f., gift.

drogas, f. pl., debts: *hacer*—to cheat.

durazno, m., peach, as in S. C., (*melocotón* rare).

efectos secos, m. pl., drygoods.

elote, or *elolote*,* m., ear of green Indian corn.

embutido,* m., embroidery.

embutir,* to embroider.

encontra de = *contra*.

entarime, m., board floor;—*de calle*, board walk.

enter, to seem.

entrada de domicilio, f., homestead entry.

escalereado, m., stairway.

escarbar, to dig (a ditch, etc.).

escrebir = *escribir*.

eslique (< Eng.), m., “slicker.”

espacio = *despacio*.

espauda, f., baking powder (from Eng. “powder?”).

espinilla,¹ f., pimple.

estampa (*de estafeta* or *de correo*), f., postage stamp.

estecle (< Eng.), m., beefsteak.

estufa, f., stove;—*de cocina*, kitchen stove;—*de cuarto*, heating stove.

falda, f., brim (of hat).

fandango, m., (general name for) dance (also *baile*).

fashico, m., negro.

feria, f., change (more common than *cambio*).

fiero,¹ -a, homely, ugly (more common than *feo*).

fierro, m., iron, cattle brand (*hierro* rare).

fisico, -a, foolish.

fistol, m., (large) pin (also *alfiler*).

fletero, m., freighter.

¹ Also in Colombia (Bransby).

* Espinosa.

flor, f., wheat flour (but *harina de maíz*).
florear, to grind flour; *máquina de —*, flour mill.
fogón, m., fire-place,* furnace.
fregandera, f., dishwasher.
*frezada*¹ = *frazada*.
frir * = *freír*.
fuella = *huella*.
gachupín, m., Spaniard.
galón, m., English gallon.
galopear = *galopar*.
gallina de la tierra, f., (wild) turkey.
ganso,* m., (wild) turkey (Colo.), goose.
gégén,¹ m., mosquito.
gogote * = *cocote*.
grandotote,¹ -a, very large or tall.
gringo, m., Yankee.²
guajalote, m., water dog.
guargüero (< *gargüero*), m., neck.
güisque (< Eng.), m., whiskey.
hacia á = *hacia*.
hijadero (< *ahijadero*), m. : *tiempo de-*, lambing time.
*hora*¹ = *ahora*.
horquilla, f., pitch-fork (as in S. C.), “hames” (part of horse’s harness).
hortaliza, f., vegetable garden.
hueja, f., gourd, dipper;—*de pipa*, pipe bowl.
huerito,* -a, dear, beloved.
huero,* -a, fair, blond, Yankee.

¹ Also in Colombia (Bransby).

² The dictionary of the Spanish Academy gives *gringo* < *griego*. I have heard Mexicans say that it comes from the song “Green grows the shamrock,” sung upon a certain occasion by a company of Irishmen on the Gulf coast of Mexico.

* Espinosa.

huevón,¹ *-ona*, lazy (vulgar).
ijotes, or *igotes*,* m. pl., string beans (cf. Mex. *ejotes*).
ingenio, m., engine (*máquina* rare).
ingüento * = *ungüento*.
íntico * = *idéntico*.
ivierno = *invierno*.
jablar = *hablar*.
jallar * = *hallar*.
janecharse,* to find.
jerga, f., home-spun rug, carpet.
jervir * = ¹ *hervir*.
jolas, f. pl., money (*denero* more common).
jololote, m., Indian corn husk.
jondo * = ¹ *hondo*.
joso * = *oso*.
juir * = ¹ *huir*.
jumate, m., dipper.
*lamber*¹ = *lamer*.
látigo, m., leather, or horse hair, strap, especially the one to which the girth is fastened.
lavador,* m., washboard.
leche nevada, f., ice cream (also *helados*).
lechón, m., milkweed.
letía * or *aletía*, f., shirt bosom.
leva, f., man's coat.
levetón, m., small overcoat.
levita, f., boy's coat.
leyer = *leer*.
liebre, f., jack rabbit.
luvia,* f., freshet.
ma grande, f., grandmother (also *abuela*).

¹ Also in Colombia (Bransby).

* Espinosa.

maleta, f., pocket book (also hand bag, as in S. C.).

mancuernilla: *-de puños*, cuff button.

manea, f., brake ;—*de carro*, wagon brake.

mano,¹ *-a*, m. and f., brother, sister ; also friendly term of address to an inferior : * *mano Julio, mana Concha*, etc.

manteca, f., lard (only).

mantequilla,¹ f., butter.

maque, m., (house) paint.

maquear, to paint.

Marchante, m., customer (*parroquiano* rare).

mariscal, m., (town) marshall.

martigón (< *almartigón*), m., leather headstall or halter.

mashishe, m., imp.

mayor, m., mayor (of a town).

mecate, m., string, strip of cloth ;—*de zapato*, shoe string.

medio color: *de - -*, pink.

mero,¹ *-a*,* same ; *el merito lugar*, the same place ; *ya mero no dilata*, it will not be long before he comes.

*mesmo*¹ = *mismo*.

mesteno, *-a*, wild, untamed.

mestro = *maestro*.

metate, m., Indian mill for grinding corn.

meter : *el sol se mete*, the sun sets (*se pone* rare).

metida del sol, f., sunset.

montera, f., sunbonnet.

mosquito, m., gnat.

*mostro*¹ = *monstruo*.

mulera, f., bell mule.

muncho = *mucho*.

murre = *muy re-* (intensive prefix).

musharaña (< *musaraña*), f., face made by a child in quarreling.

¹ Also in Colombia (Bransby).

* Espinosa.

musho, *-a*, pugnosed.

*naide*¹ or *nadien* = *nadie*.

*naguas*¹ = *enaguas*.

nanito, *-a* (< *nana*), dear, beloved.

navaja :—*de bolsa*, pocket knife;—*de barba*, razor (as in S. C.).

no más,*¹ as soon as, not even.

noria, f., well of water (never *pozo*).

nuez, f., nutmeg (cf. *almendra*).

*ñudo*¹ = *nudo*.

*ójala*¹ = *ojalá*.

ololote,* m., Indian corn cob.

olla de hervir, f., pot, kettle.

onde = *donde*.

orden de estafeta, m., postoffice money order.

oriente, m., east, as in S. C., (*este* rare).

oshá, f., medicinal root used for cramps and colic.

¡ote! * come here!

oyer or *uir* * = *oír*.

*pa*¹ = *para*.

pader = *pared*.

pa grande, m., grandfather (also *abuelo*).

paila,* f., washboard.

palomita, f., butterfly (*mariposa* rare).

pandito, *-a*, vain, conceited.

papa,¹ f., potato;—*dulce*, sweet potato.

papalina, f., bonnet.

pasando mañana = *pasado mañana*.

pato, m., duck (as in S. C.), teakettle.

pelizcar *¹ = *pellizcar*.

pelo, m., hair (of body, or of animals, only).

pendejo,¹ *-a*, stupid, awkward.

¹ Also in Colombia (Bransby).

* Espinosa.

peo or *po* * = *pero*.
perrete del agua, m., water dog (Colo.).
pescador, m., catcher (in game of ball).
pescar, to catch (a ball, etc.).
pesla * = *perla*.
petaquilla, f., trunk (also *baúl*).
pichar (< Eng.), to pitch (a ball).
pinole, m, cornmeal (mush).
platón,¹ m., wash basin (*jofaina* and *palangana* rare).
plaza, f., village, town ; *en-*, down town.
ploga (< Eng.), f., plug (of tobacco).
polvillo, m., toasted bread, ground and steeped.
pollito, -a, prettily dressed (applied to children).
pompa (< *bomba*), f., pump.
poniente, m., west as in S. C. (*oeste* rare).
poque * = ¹*porque*.
pozo, m., hole (in the ground) ; *este camino tiene pozos muy feos*, there are some bad ruts in this road.
pretales, m. pl., suspenders (also *tirantes* in New Mex.).
privado, m., water closet (also *letrina*).
puela, f., frying pan (cf. French *poêle*).
punshe,* m., smoking tobacco.
*pus*¹ or *pos* = *pues*.
quel = *aquel*.
quese ? * (< *qué se hizo de ?*), what has become of — ?
where is (are) ?
qui = *aquí*.
rábano, m., turnip.
rabón : *pantalones rabones*, knee breeches.
raíz quemosa, f., radish.
ranchero, m., farmer.

¹ Also in Colombia (Bransby).

* Espinosa.

rancho, m. farm ; *hacer-*, to go into camp.

ratón pardo, m., grey squirrel.

rayar: *¿ cuánto rayas?* how much do you make? *nos rayan el sábado*, they pay us on Saturday.

recta, f., rope of cowhide or horse hair.

rebozo, m., woman's cotton scarf or shawl, worn over the head and shoulders.

recordar, to awake, as in S. C. (*despertar* rare),

redibar = *derribar*.

*relós*¹ = *reloj*.

renegar, to curse, as in S. C. (*maldecir* rare).

reparar, to buck ; *el bronco me tumbó reparando*, the “bronco” bucked me off.

resurar (< *rasurar*), to shave, as in S. C. (*afeitar* rare).

riir * or *rir*¹ = *reír*.

rito (dim. of *río*), m., small brook.

rosa, f., wild rose ;—*de Castilla*, cultivated rose.

saco, m., man's coat ;—*de moda*, evening (“dress”) coat.

salado, -a, unhappy, cursed.

salarata, f., baking powder.

salitre, m., alkali.

sarape, m., man's shawl or blanket.

se = *ese*.

semitas, f., pl., poor quality of wheat flour.

*señá*¹ = *señora* (also *señora*).

shaguaripa : *sombrero de-*, straw hat.

shaquegue,* m., Indian corn mush.

silla,¹ f., saddle (as also in S. C.).

silleta,¹ f., chair ;—*mecedora*, rocking chair.

sopalpía,* f., “tortilla” fried in lard.

¹ Also in Colombia (Bransby).

* Espinosa.

sopanda, f., spring ;—*de cama*, bed spring ; *asiento de-*, spring seat.

sueñoso, -a, sleepy.

suidá = ciudad.

tahuré = *tahur*.

talache, m., pickaxe.

talento, m. ; *sombrero de-*, “derby” hat.

talla, f., (railway) tie.

tamal, m., “tamale.”

tamién * = ¹ *también*.

tánape (< Eng. turnip), m., turnip.

tanque = *estanque*.

tanre * = *tan re-* (intensive prefix); *tanre-bueno*, very good.

tápalo, m., shawl.

tato, * m., father, grandfather (term of affection).

te = este.

tecolote, m., little owl.

tequa, f., mocassin (kind of shoe).

tejamanil, m., shingle.

temole, m., chili stew.

tenta (< Eng.), f., tent (also *carpa*).

terno, m., set ; -*de cuarto*, set of furniture ; -*de trastes*, set of dishes.

tiempo de frío, m., winter (also *vierno*).

tilma, f., short Indian blanket or apron.

tió, -á,* m., f., somewhat contemptuous term of address to an inferior (somewhat as in S. C.)

tortilla, f., round cake or roll, made from wheat flour, or from scalded and ground Indian corn ; -*de frijoles*, roll containing beans. The crisp edge of the “*tortilla*” is sometimes used as a spoon, hence the saying, *comer tui cuchara*, “to lick the platter clean.”

¹ Also in Colombia (Bransby).

* Espinosa.

*trai(r),** *trayer*, or *trer*¹ = *traer*.
tranvía, f., —, m. (central New Mex.).
tras (de la mano), m., back (of the hand).
trastero, m., cupboard.
trastes, m. pl., dishes.
tripa, f., garden hose.
troncón, m., tree stump.
trotear = *trotar*.
tuí * = *todo y* ; *con tuí libros*, books and all.
túnico, m., woman's gown.
tuso, m., prairie dog.
tuta,* no, not at all.
víbora, f., (general name for) snake.
vinaigre = *vinagre*.
vita * (< *vidita*), f., darling.
uir * or *oyer* = *oír*.
yerba, f., weed (cf. *zacate*).
zacatal, m., haystack.
zacate, m., grass, hay.
zancarrón, m., ankle.
zapato de hule, m., “rubber” overshoe.
zoquete, m., mud (*lodo* rare).
zoquetoso, -a, muddy.

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¹ Also in Colombia (Bransby).

* Espinosa.